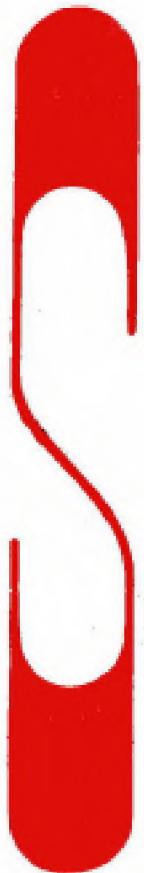




CARL BRAUN · CAMERA-WERK · NUREMBERG  
MADE IN GERMANY



# BRAUN

# Paxette

## SUPER II BL

INSTRUCTION - BOOK

2 First of all make yourself thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the camera and, before inserting a film, go over the necessary operations several times. Good snapshots can only be achieved if your

## SUPER-Paxette II BL

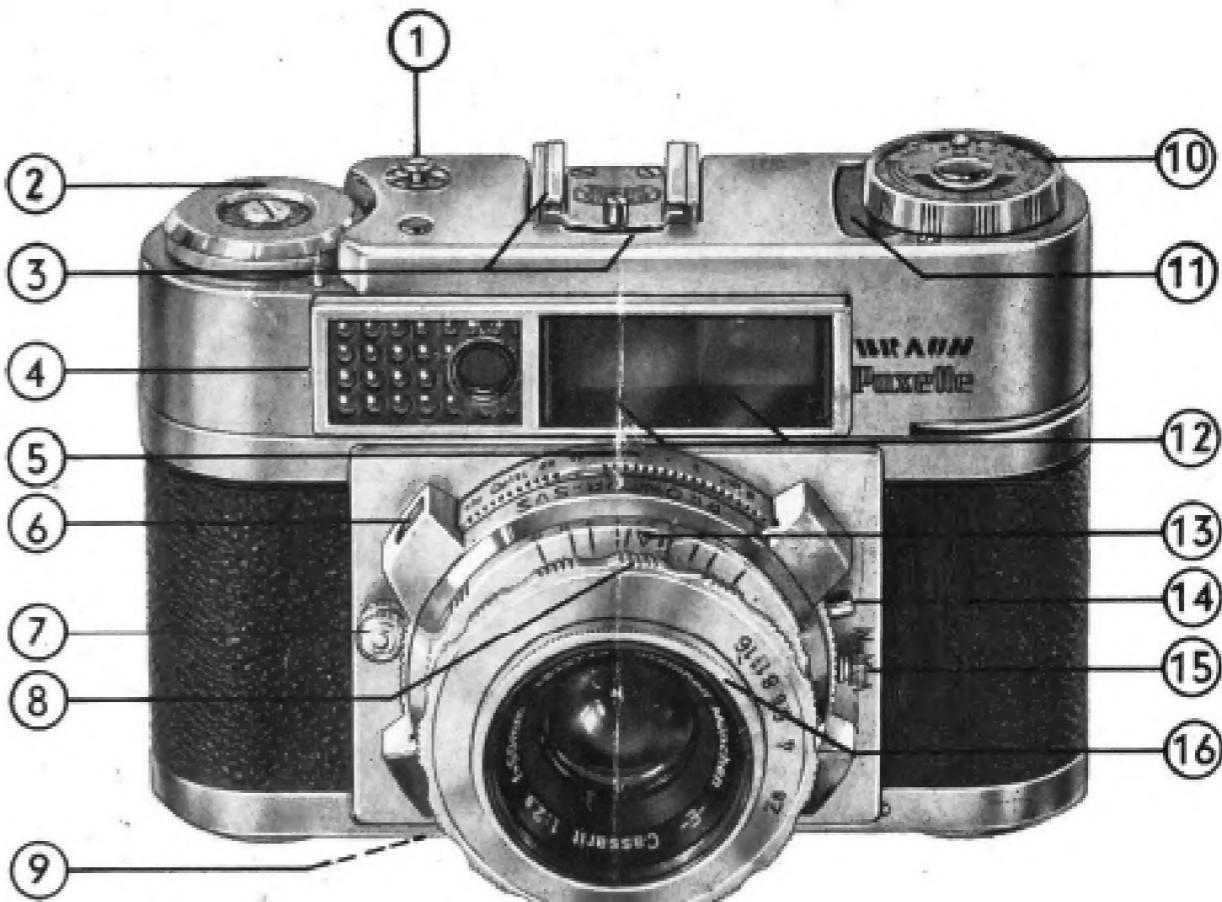
is always ready for instant action.

\* \* \* \* \*

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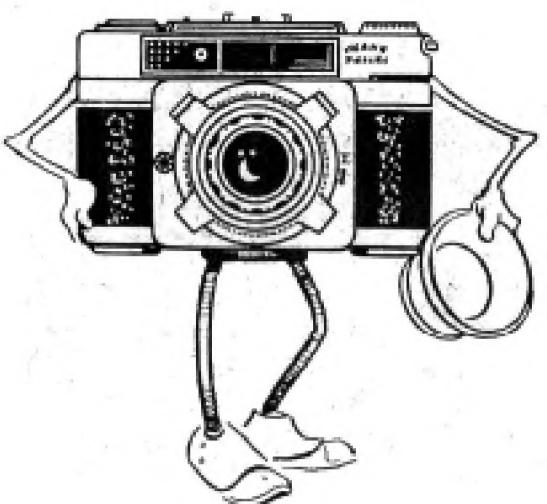
3



4 May I be permitted to introduce myself?

My name is the

## SUPER · Paxette II BL



and I have been built in the CARL BRAUN Camera Works in Nuremberg, Germany. Before being sent out into the wide world as a perfect and first-class camera, I passed through many pairs of busy hands all intent on improving and checking my many fine qualities. Now it's entirely up to you how well you exploit my capabilities.

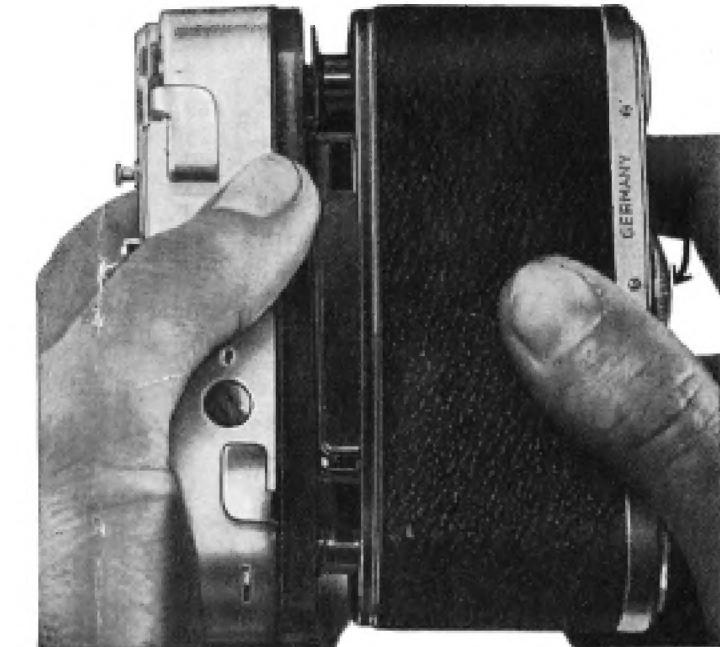
This small booklet will tell you all you want to know about me and my internal mechanism. One thing I would ask, though, before using me for the first time, please carefully read the contents of this small booklet . . . it certainly will be worth your while. All of my efforts and my strivings will be to solely bring you pleasure; I trust that we will soon be good and, I hope, inseparable companions.

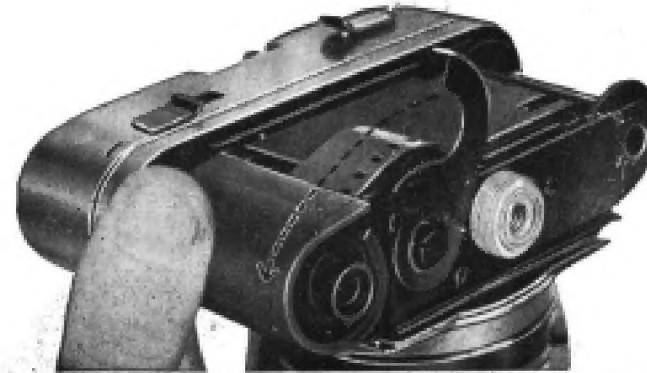
Hoping to remain your very obedient

## SUPER · Paxette II BL

### To open the camera

Release the milled locking ring on the camera base by turning it to the left. The back of the camera can then be slid off.

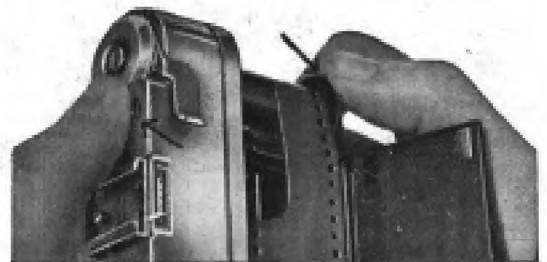


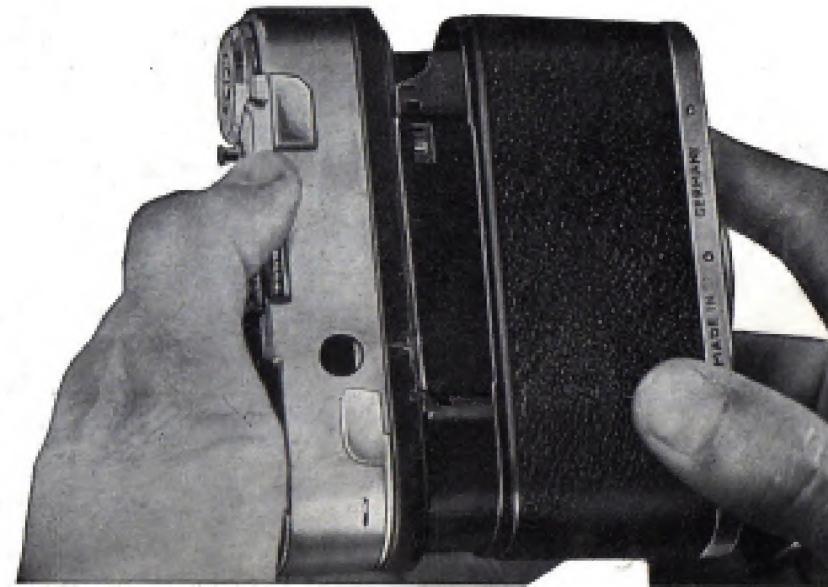


#### To insert the film

Raise the film cassette retaining lever as far as it will go, and insert the cassette into the film chamber so that it engages in the teeth of the rewind knob. Then swing the retaining lever outwards and over the projecting spool end.

Open the film pressure plate and pull out the trimmed end of the film far enough to be inserted into the slot of the take-up spool. At the same time ensure that the lug on the take-up spool hooks on to the film perforation. Next, manipulate the rapid wind lever until both sprockets of the film transporter engage in the film perforation. (If there is noticeable resistance in advancing the lever, press the release). Lastly, swing the film pressure plate back into the closed position.





#### To close the Camera

To close the camera the back should be inserted between the camera housing and front plate and the locking ring tightened by turning it to the right.

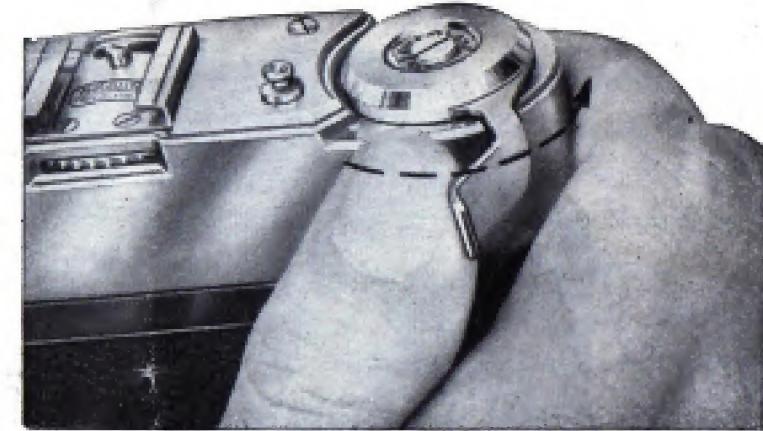
#### The Exposure Counter

The exposure counter reads backwards from 36 to 1, indicating each time the number of unexposed frames still available. After the film has been inserted and the camera closed, set the counter at the red dot near the figure 36 by turning the toothed wheel which is positioned just below the maker's name. Advance the film twice (each time advancing the rapid wind lever  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times until a definite resistance is felt), and the film counter should then read 36.



## The Rapid Winder

The shutter winding mechanism, film transport and film counter are coupled and operated by means of the rapid wind lever. Advance the lever as far as possible, then release it, allowing it to spring back. Then advance it approximately half way until a noticeable resistance is felt. You may transport the film also by a number of short movements of the lever to the right until the resistance is felt. The film is now transported, the shutter cocked, the exposure counter correctly set and your Super-Paxette II BL is ready for the next shot.



### Film type reminder

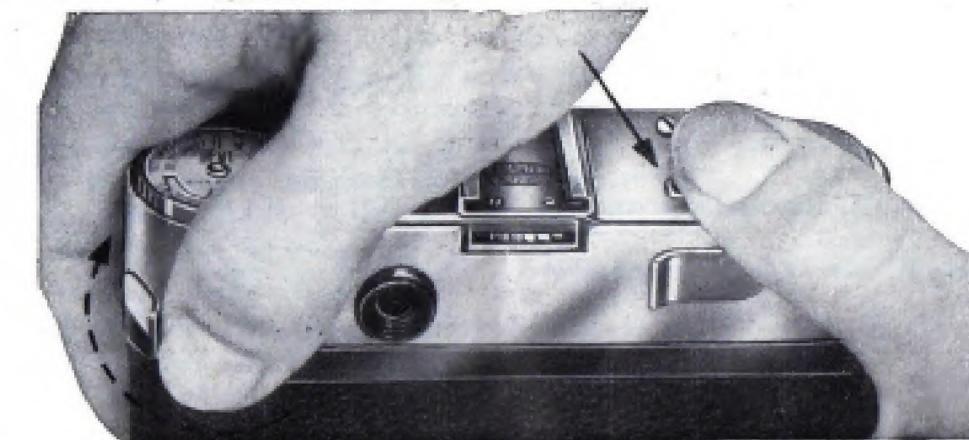
After having inserted the film it is advisable to set the type of film on the type reminder disk, i. e.  
 for Color-Artificial Light Film CK . . . for Color-Daylight Film CT  
 for Negative-Artificial Light Film NK . . . for Negative-Daylight Film NT  
 for Black-and-White Film the black-and-white field

## To unload the Camera

When the exposure counter shows figure 1, this means that the entire length of the film has been exposed.

To wind back the film, press the rewind push button, and turn the rewind lever continuously in the direction of the arrow. (like the rapid winder!). Just before the rewinding operation is completed, a more marked resistance will be noticeable, indicating that the end of the film is still held by the take-up spool. A few more turns will wind the film completely into the cassette. The camera can then be opened and the film changed.

Important: The rewind button must remain depressed throughout the rewinding operation.



## Loading the

**SUPER-Paxette II BL**

1. Open the camera
2. Insert film cassette
3. Attach film to take-up spool
4. Close the camera
5. Set the exposure counter
6. Advance the rapid wind lever twice
7. The camera is ready for the first shot

## Unloading the

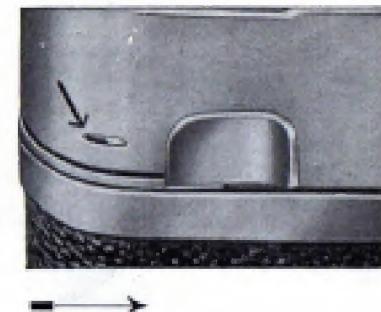
**SUPER-Paxette II BL**

1. Press down rewind button
2. Turn rewind knob in direction of arrow
3. Wind the entire film into cassette
4. Open the camera
5. Take out cassette

**Checking the Film Transport**

This can be done at a glance. Once the film has been inserted, the film transport indicator which is visible in the recess adjacent to the rewind lever should move in the direction of the finder aperture.

If the indicator does not move while the film is being transported, check to ensure that the film has been properly inserted into the camera.

**Checking the Rewinding**

To check the rewinding action, release the locking stud during the rewinding operation. If the mechanism is functioning properly a very definite resistance will be noticeable. If no resistance is felt, this means that the film has been pulled out of the cassette and cannot be wound back. This fault can only be remedied by opening the camera in a darkroom.

Important: Do not attempt to force the film or the perforation of the film will tear. When continuing to rewind, press in the locking stud again.



### The luminous range and view finder

A feature of the new luminous view finder are the contours or frames for 50, 85/90 and 135 mm lenses, reflected within the area of the large, bright finder image. That area of the image which is visible outside the largest contour corresponds to the frame for the 35 mm wide angle lens.

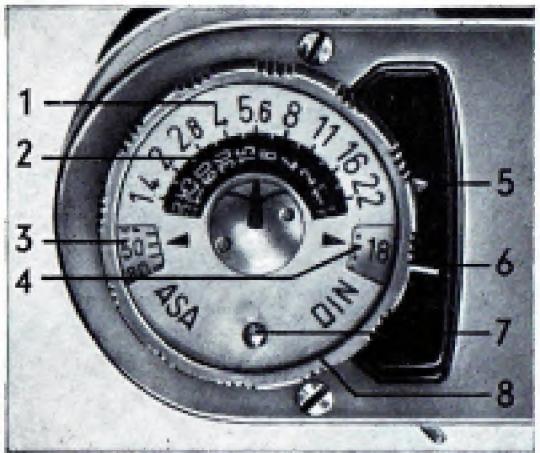
NB. All interchangeable lenses for the Super-Paxette II BL, from the 35 mm wide angle to the 135 mm telephoto, are coupled to the finder.

### How to Use the Range Finder

In the middle of the light circular area you will see a double image of the subject sighted. By turning the



focussing ring these two contours should be made to coincide; in this way the exact distance to the subject is established and the lens focussed.



### The Built-in Exposure Meter

1. Apertures
2. Exposure times
3. ASA-Speeds
4. DIN-Speeds
5. Follow-up Indicator
6. Exposure meter needle
7. Small setting knob for DIN and ASA degrees
8. Knurled ring for setting follow-up indicator

Through its system the built-in exposure meter of the Super Paxette II BL offers most accurate measurements. Only a small turn on the knurled ring will set the red follow-up indicator over the white exposure meter needle. That is all for an exact measurement and the values can be read off the scales 1 and 2.

### Instructions for Use

Setting the film speed:

The ASA and DIN values are shown in the openings 3 and 4.

Setting ranges: ASA (3) blue figures on black ground 10 - 3200  
DIN (4) white figures on black ground 12° - 36°

The setting of the film speed, which is given on the film packing, is done by turning the Plexi-disc on the little knob until the desired ASA or DIN value is brought into register with the index arrow. Every individual ASA value (blue figure and blue arrow) and DIN value (black arrow and white figure) can be set.



## Metering

To measure the prevailing light conditions, point the camera in direction of the object to be photographed and set the red follow-up indicator (6) exactly over the white exposure meter needle (5) by turning the knurled ring (8). With this manipulation exposure time and aperture values are recorded and one of these combinations can be set on the camera shutter. The measured values can be controlled any time by looking at the two pointers.

### Hints on Taking Photographs.

#### Object Measurement

This method of measurement is the most popular of all and in most cases sufficient. The light reflected from the object is measured hereby, in other words, measuring is carried out from the point where the photograph is being taken towards the object being photographed.

However, if the motiv to be photographed is containing extreme light or dark components, it is advisable to take close-up measurements of the most important lightest and darkest parts. The values will then be added up and the result devided into halves.

#### Example:

1st Measurement	Aperture 11	1/60 sec.
2nd Measurement	Aperture 5.6	1/60 sec.
Total	Aperture 16.6	1/120 sec. = Aperture 8 1/60 sec.

The close-up measurement will also be made when a certain subject or person is the main component of the photograph, and the fore- and background is unessential, i. e. for portraits, objects of art, etc. In a case like that take the measurement at a distance of about 30-40 cm (12-16"), but take care that your own shadow is not darkening the object. The measurement has to be made from the same direction as later on the exposure is made.

When taking outdoor photographs, always remember not to have too much sky within the measuring sphere, as wrong values might result.

## Colour photographs

Perfect colour photographs can only be obtained when the camera shutter and the exposure meter work in perfect harmony, and the film is very carefully developed. At the moment, no standard system of measuring the speed of colour films is available, which means that only a comparison speed is usually given on the film pack, i. e. "expose the same as . . ." With the object of finding out how the exposure meter, the camera and film work best together, we would suggest that three trial photographs be made of the same object but with three different lens apertures (f/nos.)

Photograph no. 1; with the aperture shown on the exposure meter,

Photograph no. 2; with the next smaller aperture,

Photograph no. 3; with the next larger aperture.

Make a careful note of the details of each photograph so that, after the film is developed, you can determine which method gave the best results.

In case of doubt, it is better to expose negative film longer than given and so-called reversal film shorter than given on the exposure meter.



### Exposure time

The exposure time is set by positioning the red spot on the knurled ring of the shutter opposite the required time.

## The Lens Diaphragm

The lens aperture or diaphragm is set by means of the front ring on the lens. Bring the dot into register with the black line at whatever setting is required.

Note: Aperture 2,8 high speed — little depth of field. Aperture 16 slow speed — great depth of field.

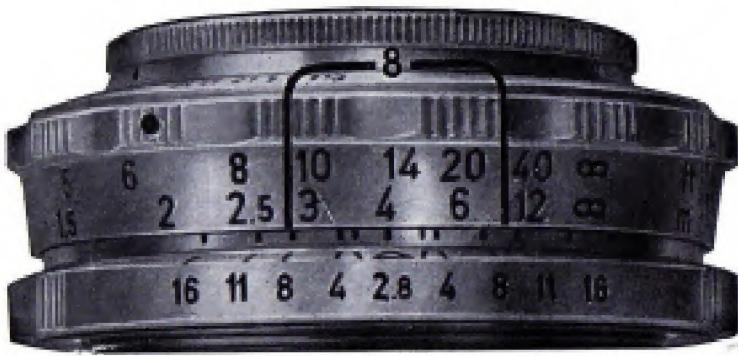


### The Delayed Action Release

The setting lever has to be pushed from X to green V. This can be done only when the shutter is cocked.

Attention: When setting V is used, the shutter setting B cannot be used. After the delayed action mechanism has run off, the setting lever goes back to X automatically.





### Depth of Field Ring

The depth of field or depth of definition comprises the zone from the foreground to the background of the picture which is sharply defined in the reproduced image. This area of depth varies according to the aperture chosen, that is to say, a large aperture (f/2.8) gives less depth of field and a small aperture (f/16) gives a greater depth of field.

With the **SUPER - POXYETTE II BL** the depth of field for every photograph can be easily read off the depth of field ring which is between the focussing ring on the lens and the shutter speed setting ring; this repeats on the left and on the right of the setting mark the range of apertures.

### Changing the Lens

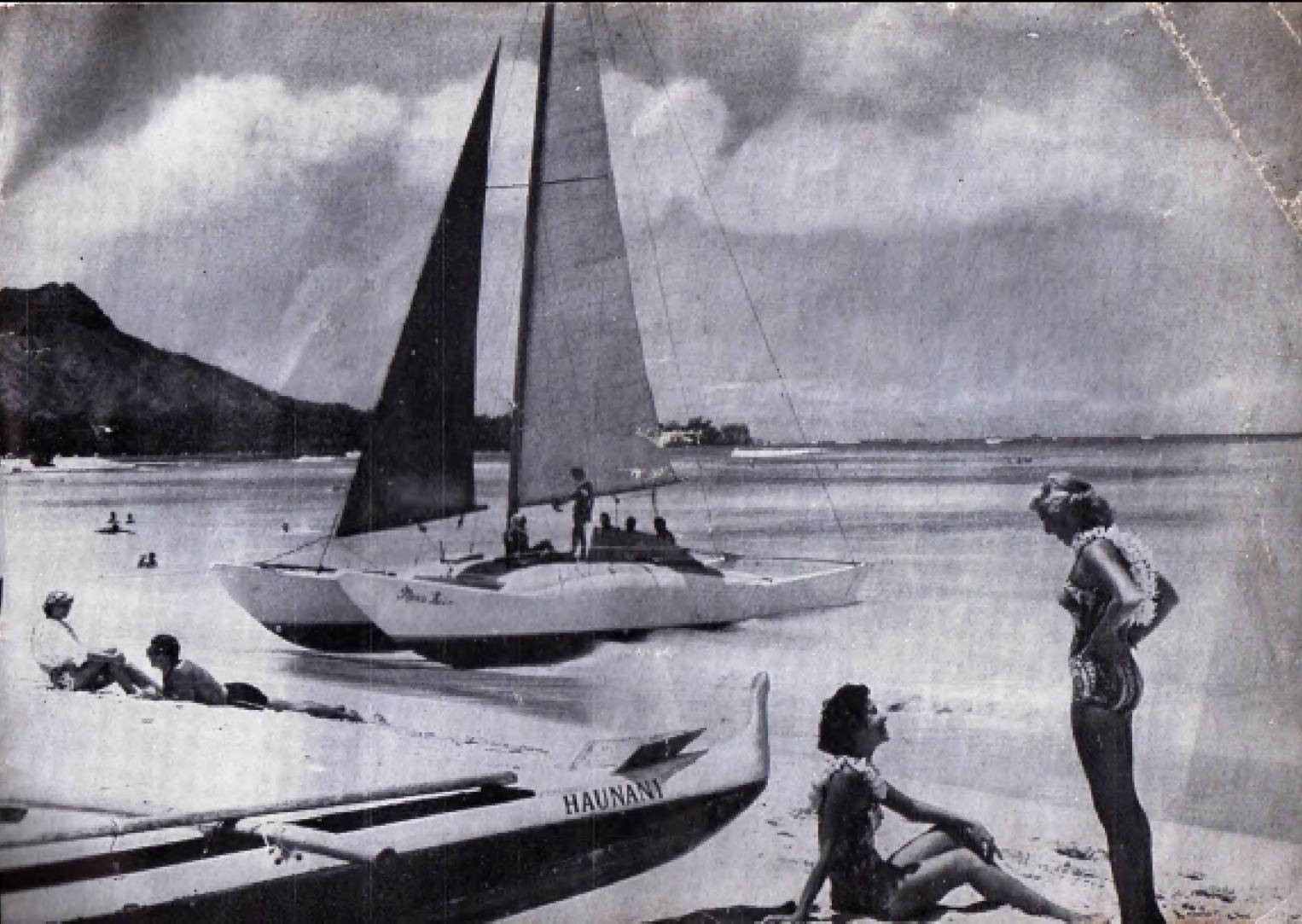
The lens should be screwed firmly home into the lens panel in a clockwise direction. The central dot on the red engraved depth of field ring should be just below the honeycombed window when looking on the camera from above. Remove the lens by unscrewing it in the opposite direction. When screwing the lenses in and out care should be taken that only the milled ring, bearing the depth of field scale, is moved.



The SUPER - Paxette II BL should be held firmly in both hands with the rounded bottom edge resting in the palms of the hands. When the shutter is released hold the camera steady with the left hand.

Release the shutter gently and deliberately without jerking it, moving the middle finger only and not the whole hand. Allow the finger to rest on the release lever until the release action is completed. Remain perfectly still and composed while taking a picture, especially when taking snapshots. If you follow these rules you will be delighted with the excellent results achieved.

\* \* \* \* \*





### Flash Synchronization for the Prontor SVS shutter

The Gauthier Prontor SVS shutter is fully synchronized for flash, and enables you to set the lever in any desired position.

Three settings are possible:

Setting M, yellow. Draw out head of setting lever and set to M.

In this position, the M-type flash lamps are ignited with shutter speeds of 1/30 sec. to 1/300 sec. Setting M cannot be used for electronic flashes. The delayed action release does not work. If no flash-gun is attached the shutter operates normally.

Setting X, red. Draw out head of setting lever and set to X.

In this position electronic flash shots can be taken at any shutter speed. For flash lamps, only shutter speeds up to 1/30 second can be used. The delayed action release does not work. If no flash unit is attached the shutter operates normally.

Setting V, green. Only possible with a cocked shutter. Push the lever to position V. After the delayed action mechanism has run off, the lever goes back to X automatically.

This position is used if you want to work with the delayed action release. For flash shots the same conditions apply as for position "X".

## Accessories for the S U P E R . Paxette II BL

### Interchangeable lenses coupled to the range finder

Wide angle lens Choro f:3,5/38

Wide angle lens Weston f:3,5/35

Wide angle lens Lithagon f:3,5/35

Long focus lens Telexon f:5,6/85

Long focus lens Quinar f:3,5/85

Long focus lens Telenar f:3,8/90

Long focus lens Telenar f:5,6/135

Long focus lens Ennalyt f:3,5/135

**Paximat 35 mm Slide Projector** with rapid slide changer. Amazingly simple to handle, magazines holding 36 slides.

**Branax 35 mm Enlarger** can be used for reproduction and macro photography in conjunction with ground glass adapter, intermediate rings and repro lens.

**Paxitron-A Flash** light output: appr. 40 W/sec., Guide number 30 for 17/10 DIN = 40 ASA films.

Eveready and combi-cases - filters and filtersets - sunshades

The right for change of construction due to improvement is reserved herewith

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